Development has not formulated any scheme for development of villages located adjacent to metropolitan cities.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible to provide basic amenities to villages falling within their jurisdiction and Gram Panchayats are responsible for providing these facilities to the villages falling outside the Municipal jurisdiction.

Allotment of land to political parties

1159. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any policy regarding allotment of land to various political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the location of land and the process of allotment and registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the policy are as follows:—

(i) National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least seven (7) MPs (in both the Houses of Parliament together), shall be considered for allotment of land for construction of office building in Delhi;

(ii) Political parties should furnish a certificate from the Election Commission of India confirming their status and recognition as a National/State recognized political party;

(iii) In case political parties are in occupation of Government bungalow(s)/suite(s) in Vithalbhai Patel House for the purpose of their office, they should vacate the same immediately on construction of their office building on the plot of land allotted to them, or within 3 years from the date of taking over vacant possession of the plot, whichever is earlier,

(iv) The building constructed on the allotted land shall be utilized by the political parties for their National level political unit as well as other wings/organization of the parties. These premises shall be

utilized only for office purpose. Subletting of the plots shall be governed by the instructions/restrictions issued in this regard, for institutional plots;

(v) Premises shall not be used for residential/commercial purpose;

(vi) The land shall be allotted on leasehold basis and the allotment shall be made on payment of premium at zonal variant institutional rate prevailing on the date of allotment. The allottee party shalI also pay the annual ground rent amounting to 2.5 per cent of the premium. These allotments would not be permitted to be converted into freehold;

(vii) The quantum of land that would be considered for allotment to political parties, according to the strength of their MPs in both the Houses, shall be as follows:—

(a) 500 sq.m for total strength of MPs up to 15;

(b) 1000 sq.m for total strength for MPs between 16 to 25;

(c) 2000 sq.m for total strength of MPs between 26 to 50;

(d) One acre for total strength of MPs between 51 to 100;

(e) two acres for total strength of MPs between 101 to 200 and;

(f) 4 acres for total strength of MPs being 201 or more.

(viii) The land allotted to political parties may comprise of one or more plots;

(ix) In case a political party has been allotted land earlier, fresh allotment of land in accordance with the above norms shall be considered, after deducting the quantum of land already allotted;

(x) In the case of Delhi State units of various National/State recognized parties, allotment of land upto 500 sq.m would be considered, for the following two categories:—

(a) Delhi State Units of National political parties having representation in the legislative assembly of Delhi; and

(b) Delhi State Units of State recognized parties having a minimum of seven (7) legislators in the legislative assembly of Delhi.

(xi) Other recognized state political parties, having a minimum of 4 MPs (both the houses taken together) shall be considered for allotment of office space in Vithalbhai Patel House;

(xii) When a political party ceases to exist, the land shall be resumed. However, whenever a political party is divided, the leased land shall pass on the faction(s) of the party, determined as successor by the Court of law/the Election Commission. Any other unforeseen situation arising from such an eventuality will be dealt with on case to case basis;

(xiii) The allottees shall construct the building only after getting the building plans approved from the local body, Land & Development Office and Delhi Urban Art Commission;

(xiv) Removal of encroachments/structures, if any, on the allotted land, shall be the responsibility of the allottees;

(xv) Trees, if any, standing on the plot will be the Government property and shall not be removed without prior approval of the competent authority;

(xvi) The allottees shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and a Lease Deed, at their own cost;

(xvii) The possession of land shall be initially given on licence basis on receipt of the premium, advance ground rent for the first half year and on execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. The money deposited as premium shall be treated as security for due performance of the Agreement and when the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement are successfully completed within the stipulated time, land will be given on lease and the security will become the premium and the licence fee shall become the ground rent;

(xviii) The allotment shall be liable to be rescinded/cancelled in the following circumstances:—

(a) If the allottee fails to make the payment of premium and ground rent or any other Government dues, in accordance with the terms of allotment/MoA/Lease Deed;

(b) If the party fails to construct the building within the period of three years of handing over of possession;

(c) If the premises are put to use other than the use for which land is allotted/leased;

(d) If the allottee violates the building bye-laws/other statutory guidelines including the Master Plan; and

(e) For violation of any of the conditions specified in the allotment letter or the Memorandum of Agreement or the Lease Deed, which is to be executed subsequently.

(c) The location of land for allotment will depend on availability of institutional land in Delhi/New Delhi area. Consequent to the approval of the Government, a detailed OM has been issued on 13.7.2006, a copy of which has been endorsed, *inter-alia,* to all the National/State recognized parties.

Towns under AUWSP in Rajasthan

1160. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of towns for which proposals have so far been sent by Government of Rajasthan, under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP);

(b) the details thereof and the amount contributed/to be contributed under the scheme by the Centre;

(c) the utilization and achievements thereof;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested for change in town eligibility norms raising the population criteria from 20,000 to 1,00,000 in view of the census figures for 2001; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposals for 72 towns under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 124.11 crore. Names of the towns are given in the Statement enclosed. (See below)

(b) and (c) Guidelines of AUWSP provide for Central and state share on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs. 55.77 crore has been released as Central share for implementation of these projects against the eligible central share of Rs. 62.05 crore. Town-wise details ragarding the Central share released are given in the Annexure. Government of Rajasthan has informed that an amount of Rs. 47.574 crore has been utilized by the State Government and 39 projects have been completed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments including Government of